

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	3560	(markus near3beier).in.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 15:11
2	4	(markus near3 beier).in.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 15:15
3	4	beier-markus.in.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 15:15
4	0	beier-markus.in. not ((markus near3 beier).in.)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 16:18
5	643	427/2.1-2.31.ccls. and (functional or activat\$4) and (amine or polyamine or amino)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 16:19
6	480	427/2.1-2.31.ccls. and activat\$4 and (amine or polyamine or amino)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 16:19
7	156	(427/2.1-2.31.ccls. and activat\$4 and (amine or polyamine or amino)) and (acryloylchloride or chloroformate or diimidazole or phosgene or disphosgene or triphosgene or carbodiimide or disuccinimidyl or dimethylsuberimidate or diisothiocyanate)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 16:58
8	0	((427/2.1-2.31.ccls. and activat\$4 and (amine or polyamine or amino)) and (acryloylchloride or chloroformate or diimidazole or phosgene or disphosgene or triphosgene or carbodiimide or disuccinimidyl or dimethylsuberimidate or diisothiocyanate)) and dendrimic	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 16:23
9	9	((427/2.1-2.31.ccls. and activat\$4 and (amine or polyamine or amino)) and (acryloylchloride or chloroformate or diimidazole or phosgene or disphosgene or triphosgene or carbodiimide or disuccinimidyl or dimethylsuberimidate or diisothiocyanate)) and dendritic	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 16:24
10	1	dendrimic	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 16:25
11	1691	dendrimer	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 16:25
12	211	dendrimeric	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 16:25
13	31	dendrimeric same defin\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 16:31
14	11	((427/2.1-2.31.ccls. and activat\$4 and (amine or polyamine or amino)) and (acryloylchloride or chloroformate or diimidazole or phosgene or disphosgene or triphosgene or carbodiimide or disuccinimidyl or dimethylsuberimidate or diisothiocyanate)) and (dendritic or dendrimeric or starburst or dendrite)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 16:51
15	11665	(activat\$4 or functional\$3) same (acryloylchloride or chloroformate or diimidazole or phosgene or disphosgene or triphosgene or carbodiimide or disuccinimidyl or dimethylsuberimidate or diisothiocyanate)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 16:59
16	347	((activat\$4 or functional\$3) same (acryloylchloride or chloroformate or diimidazole or phosgene or disphosgene or triphosgene or carbodiimide or disuccinimidyl or dimethylsuberimidate or diisothiocyanate)) and (dendritic or dendrite or dendrimeric) and (amine or amino or polyamine)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 17:15
17	47	((activat\$4 or functional\$3) same (acryloylchloride or chloroformate or diimidazole or phosgene or disphosgene or triphosgene or carbodiimide or disuccinimidyl or dimethylsuberimidate or diisothiocyanate)) and (dendritic or dendrite or dendrimeric) and (amine or amino or polyamine)) and biopolymer\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 17:01

18	6	((activat\$4 or functional\$3) same (acryloylchloride or chlorof rmate or diimidazole or phosgene or displosene or triphosgene or carbodiimide or disuccinimidyl or dimethylsuberimidate or diisothiocyanate)) and (dendritic or dendrite or dendrimeric) and (amine or amino or polyamine)) and biochip	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 17:01
19	1	kolb.xa. and ((acryloylchloride or chloroformate or diimidazole or phosgene or displosene or triphosgene or carbodiimide or disuccinimidyl or dimethylsuberimidate or diisothiocyanate)) and (dendritic or dendrite or dendrimeric) and (amine or amino or polyamine)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 17:16
20	5	kolb.xa. and ((acryloylchloride or chloroformate or diimidazole or phosgene or displosene or triphosgene or carbodiimide or disuccinimidyl or dimethylsuberimidate or diisothiocyanate)) and (amine or amino or polyamine)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 17:21
21	1		USPAT	2003/06/28 17:20
22	1		USPAT	2003/06/28 17:20
23	1		USPAT	2003/06/28 17:21
24	145	427/.ccls.. and ((acryloylchloride or chloroformate or diimidazole or phosgene or displosene or triphosgene or carbodiimide or disuccinimidyl or dimethylsuberimidate or diisothiocyanate)) and (amine or amino or polyamine) same (activat\$4 or functionaliz\$4) same (substrate or support or surface))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 17:23
25	40	(427/.ccls.. and ((acryloylchloride or chloroformate or diimidazole or phosgene or displosene or triphosgene or carbodiimide or disuccinimidyl or dimethylsuberimidate or diisothiocyanate)) and (amine or amino or polyamine) same (activat\$4 or functionaliz\$4) same (substrate or support or surface))) and polyamine	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 17:23
26	13	((427/.ccls.. and ((acryloylchloride or chloroformate or diimidazole or phosgene or displosene or triphosgene or carbodiimide or disuccinimidyl or dimethylsuberimidate or diisothiocyanate)) and (amine or amino or polyamine) same (activat\$4 or functionaliz\$4) same (substrate or support or surface))) and polyamine) and biomolecule	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/06/28 17:24

*definitions  
for dendrimer.*

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030057158 A1

TITLE: Method for inhibiting the pluggins  
of conduits by gas  
hydrates

----- KWIC -----

Summary of Invention Paragraph - BSTX (9):

[0009] Dendrimeric compounds are in essence three-dimensional, highly branched oligomeric or polymeric molecules comprising a core, a number of branching generations and an external surface composed of end groups. A branching generation is composed of structural units which are bound radially to the core or to the structural units of a previous generation and which extend outwards. The structural units have at least two reactive monofunctional groups and/or at least one monofunctional group and one multifunctional group. The term multifunctional is understood as having a functionality of 2 or higher. To each functionality a new structural unit may be linked, a higher branching generation being produced as a result. The structural units can be the same for each successive generation but they can also be different. The degree of branching of a particular generation present in a dendrimeric compound is defined as the ratio between the number of branchings present and the maximum number of branchings possible in a completely branched dendrimer of the same generation. The term functional end groups of a dendrimeric compound refers to those reactive groups which form part of the external surface. Branchings may occur with greater or lesser

regularity and the branchings at the surface may belong to different generations depending on the level of control exercised during synthesis. Dendimeric compounds may have defects in the branching structure, may also be branched asymmetrically or have an incomplete degree of branching in which case the dendimeric compound is said to contain both functional groups and functional end groups.

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010037012 A1

TITLE: Polymers, their preparation and uses

----- KWIC -----

Summary of Invention Paragraph - BSTX (64):

[0064] In the second embodiment, the core unit may comprise a structure as shown in formula (6) or (7). In the polymer, linear repeat units such as those shown in formula (12) or (15) may be attached to the core unit. Such polymers may be defined as "linear" but dendrimeric. These polymers are envisaged to be useful as charge (electron or hole) transport materials and/or as emissive materials.

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010018957 A1

TITLE: Dendrimeric polymers for the  
production of paper and  
board

----- KWIC -----

Summary of Invention Paragraph - BSTX (59):

[0056] The term dendrimeric macromolecules is understood as embracing very generally highly branched macromolecules that emanate from a central core and are synthesized through a stepwise, repetitive reaction sequence. Dendrimeric macromolecules are often referred to as "starburst" polymers. Dendrimers are a new class of macromolecules with a hyperbranched structure.

This structure is well defined in terms of chemical composition and three-dimensional configuration. Dendrimers are synthesized in a stepwise manner, which provides unique control over chemical and physical properties. This control allows for the development of products which are tailored to specific applications. For example the end groups of the dendrimers are very well accessible for all kinds of modification reactions. Examples of modified end groups include carboxylic or fatty acid derivatives (Tomalia, D. A., Naylor, A. M., and Goddard, W. A., Angew. Chem. Intl. Ed. Engl., 29, 138-175 (1990); Frechet J. M., Science, 263, 1710-1715 (1994)).

US-PAT-NO: 6455071

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6455071 B1  
\*\*See image for Certificate of Correction\*\*

TITLE: Branched dendimeric structures

----- KWIC -----

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (5):

One of the most important parameters governing a dendimeric structure and its generation, is the number of branches generated at each step; this defines the number of repetitive steps necessary to build up the desired molecule and the density of the groups at the periphery. The main properties of the dendimeric molecule are determined by the functional end groups of moieties on its outer shell. Many applications proposed for dendrimers exploit the high density and the large number of these groups.

US-PAT-NO: 6238701

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6238701 B1

TITLE: High surface area alumina solid

----- KWIC -----

Detailed Description Text - DETX (2):

The term "dendrimeric molecular nanosystem" as used herein refers to molecules which are branched similar to the branches of a tree. They usually have a central core, a defined number of generations and (functional) terminal groups and are preferably prepared by a reaction sequence that is repeated.

Claims Text - CLTX (2):

2. The process defined in claim 1, wherein the dendrimeric molecular nanosystem contains, as branching point, a nitrogen atom, a phosphorus atom, a carbon atom or a mixture of two or more thereof.

US-PAT-NO: 5994495

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5994495 A

TITLE: Selectively functionalizable  
desdendrimers

----- KWIC -----

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (19):

We have now found, and it is the subject of the present invention, a method for obtaining in a selective way a new class of branched dendimeric macromolecules, essentially consisting of a polyvalent central nucleus and a series of polyoxaalkylene "dendra". Such molecules are characterized by the presence of at least one branch, attached either directly to the "core" or to a "dendron", which does not participate in the growth and which therefore differs from all the other functions of the macromolecule. We have therefore termed this class of dendrimers, desdendrimers. Desdendrimers shall be defined as dendrimers lacking structurally well defined parts of the parent nominal dendrimers; examples being dendrimers lacking either a complete dendron (desdendrondendrimers) or a specific number of branches (desramodendrimers). Such modification/s introduce an asymmetry into the growth of the molecule. It is therefore possible to utilize this or these residue(s) to conjugate the desdendrimer to, for example, a molecule that is able to accumulate specifically in tissues and organs (address molecule) while using the other terminal functions of the macromolecule to conjugate compounds with pre-selected specific activities/roles.